



Slough Borough Council.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

*of the*

Medical Officer of Health

G. M. HOBBIN,  
B.Com., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

For the Year 1947

*including the*

# ANNUAL REPORT

*of the*

Chief Sanitary Inspector

LESLIE A. STROUD,  
D.P.A., F.R.San.I.

*Mayor:*

ALDERMAN J. E. TAYLOR, J.P., C.C.

*Deputy Mayor:*

ALDERMAN A. E. WARD, C.C.

**Members of the Health and Sanitation Committee.**

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ALDERMAN A. DARVILL, J.P., C.C. (*Chairman*).

COUNCILLOR MRS. J. M. B. GIBSON (*Vice-Chairman*).

ALDERMAN J. E. TAYLOR, J.P., C.C.

ALDERMAN A. E. WARD, C.C.

COUNCILLOR D. F. BELLAIRS, J.P.

COUNCILLOR F. C. BOWYER.

COUNCILLOR W. H. JENNINGS.

COUNCILLOR E. W. LOBJOIT, J.P.

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. J. MORGAN.

COUNCILLOR W. C. R. SHEARS.

COUNCILLOR J. H. SMITH.

## BOROUGH OF SLOUGH.

## ANNUAL REPORT

*of the*

## MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH

for the year 1947.

*To the Mayor, Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.*

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health Services of the Council for the year 1947.

Reference to the figures contained in the section on Vital Statistics and to the following tables will show that a good standard of health has been maintained throughout the year.

There has been an increase of 85 in the number of live births compared with last year's figure, and thus a new record for the Borough has again been established. The birth rate also of 21.8 represents an increase of 0.9 since my last report, and is still well above the national rate.

It is gratifying on the other hand to find that the still-birth rate has fallen and that our rate is below the national.

Our infantile mortality rate has shown a marked increase and our maternal mortality rate has also shown an increase of 0.66. The former is still below the national rate but the latter is above.

The principal causes of death as regards the whole population are recorded as heart disease, cancer, and intra-cranial vascular lesions respectively, while tuberculosis and pneumonia take fourth place with equal numbers.

The death rate of 9.12 per 1,000 is a slight increase on the previous year.

The death rate from Tuberculosis shows a decrease of .09 per 1,000 compared with last year's figure, and approximates the average of the last ten years. There is, therefore, no evidence that the mortality from tuberculosis is on the increase, although it still remains one of the major causes of death.

Measles and Whooping Cough have again been the most prevalent infectious diseases, although the numbers notified in each case have been low. A total of 168 cases of measles were notified compared with 859 during 1946 and 826 during 1945, and most of these cases occurred during the first three months of the year.

Whooping Cough showed a slight fall in the autumn but was otherwise fairly evenly distributed throughout the year.

Out of 7 cases of Diphtheria notified, 5 were children and 2 adults. Two of these cases were fatal, one being an adult and the other a child, and neither was immunised. Only 2 of the 7 cases had been fully immunised and they suffered a mild attack.

Only 44 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, which represents a marked fall over three consecutive years, and is the lowest figure since 1936.

Reference to the tables on the following pages will show that the figures for Pneumonia, Erysipelas and Puerperal Pyrexia have varied very little from the previous year.

Slough suffered slightly from the Poliomyelitis epidemic, but not as severely as might have been anticipated having regard to the incidence in comparatively rural districts. Although a number of cases were treated in our Isolation Hospital only 5 occurred in the Borough, one of which was fatal. It is of interest to note that the one fatal case was an isolated case occurring several months before the actual epidemic. Attacks were mostly mild, but it is not likely that all cases will attain full recovery.

A very exhaustive investigation was carried out in respect of each case for research purposes. Every possible factor which might be related to the epidemiology of the disease was considered and a full report forwarded to Oxford Public Health Laboratory.

Further data of all infectious diseases is contained in the Tables on the following pages.

During the year 86 permanent and 5 pre-fabricated houses have been completed. The number of families on the Council's waiting list for rehousing at 1st January, 1947, was 3,800, and at 31st December, 1947, the figure had risen to 4,800. Complaints of overcrowding and unsatisfactory living accommodation, together with requests for support on health grounds in their applications for rehousing are received almost daily from people who are living under cramped and unhygienic conditions. They are frequently accompanied by medical certificates certifying the ill-effects of the bad housing conditions on the health of the individual. The number of houses built during the year has proved to be an ineffective effort to meet the needs of the population, and the waiting list continues to increase. It has been my observation, as the result of numerous interviews with people on housing problems, that the prolonged subjection to bad living conditions and the frustration experienced in all efforts to find suitable accommodation have a definitely adverse effect on the state of mental and physical health.

The deficiencies of the town sewerage and of the treatment plant at Cippenham Works was referred to in my last annual report, and the position is materially unchanged except that progress has been made in that the comprehensive scheme for extension and reconstruction of the system has been approved by the Minister of Health. The constant menace to health arising from the present defects cannot be removed until the scheme has been implemented.

In conclusion I wish to thank all the Members of the Council for their help and support throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. M. HOBBIN,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## Vital Statistics.

Area .....	6,276 acres
Population (Registrar General's Estimate Mid-Year 1947) .....	64,240
Number of dwelling-houses .....	16,908
Rateable value .....	£559,926
Product of a Penny Rate .....	£2,240

### Live Births.

TOTAL	1403	Male	722	Female	681
Legitimate	1318	„	677	„	641
Illegitimate	85	„	45	„	40
Birth rate per 1000 population .....					21.8
National rate „ „ „ .....					20.5

### Still Births.

TOTAL	28	Male	17	Female	11
Legitimate	27	„	16	„	11
Illegitimate	1	„	1	„	—
Still-birth rate per 1000 population .....					0.44
National rate „ „ „ .....					0.50

### Deaths.

TOTAL	586	Male	313	Female	273
Death rate per 1000 population .....					9.12
National rate „ „ „ .....					12.0

Number of women dying in or in consequence of Childbirth—

(a) From Sepsis .....	—
(b) From other causes .....	2

Death rates from Puerperal causes per 1000 total Births (i.e. Live and Still Births) including abortion—

(a) From sepsis .....	—	National rate	0.10
(b) From other causes	1.4	National rate	1.07
(c) TOTAL .....	1.4	National rate	1.17

Death of Infants under one year of age—

TOTAL	56	Male	42	Female	14
Legitimate	52	„	39	„	13
Illegitimate	4	„	3	„	1

Death rate of Infants under one year of age—

All Infants per 1000 Live Births .....	39.9
National rate „ „ „ .....	41.0
Legitimate Infants per 1000 Legitimate Births .....	39.5
Illegitimate Infants per 1000 Illegitimate Births .....	47.05



## Causes of Death.

							Male	Female
						ALL CAUSES	313	273
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers						0	0
2	Cerebro-spinal fever						0	0
3	Scarlet fever						0	0
4	Whooping Cough						3	3
5	Diphtheria						1	1
6	Tuberculosis of respiratory system						17	10
7	Other forms of tuberculosis						2	4
8	Syphilitic diseases						4	3
9	Influenza						2	1
10	Measles						0	0
11	Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis						0	1
12	Acute infective encephalitis						0	0
13	Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (M) uterus (F)						6	4
14	Cancer of stomach and duodenum						5	8
15	Cancer of breast						0	8
16	Cancer of all other sites						35	25
17	Diabetes						1	2
18	Intra-cranial vascular lesions						18	26
19	Heart disease						69	89
20	Other diseases of circulatory system						13	7
21	Bronchitis						16	9
22	Pneumonia						18	9
23	Other respiratory diseases						8	3
24	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum						4	2
25	Diarrhoea under 2 years						2	0
26	Appendicitis						0	1
27	Other digestive diseases						5	2
28	Nephritis						9	6
29	Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis						0	0
30	Other maternal causes						0	2
31	Premature birth						10	7
32	Congenital malformations, birth injuries, infant diseases						16	4
33	Suicide						3	4
34	Road traffic accidents						10	5
35	Other violent causes						7	6
36	All other causes						29	21

## Notifiable Diseases during 1947.

Showing cases notified during 1947, numbers admitted to Hospital and Deaths, also notifications for years 1935-1946

[illegible]

\* Notifiable from 23rd October, 1939.

TABLE II.

Showing Monthly Incidence of Notifiable Infectious Disease.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Scarlet Fever .....	3	2	3	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	5	14
Diphtheria .....	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia .....	5	3	5	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	4	4
Erysipelas .....	3	3	1	2	1	2	2	3	—	—	1	2
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia .....	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	3	—	2	2
Measles .....	58	33	30	14	11	6	5	1	—	3	1	—
Whooping Cough .....	26	22	18	24	20	13	11	18	3	4	2	10
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .....	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
Polio-myelitis .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—
Malaria (Recurrent) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—



TABLE III.

Showing Incidence in Wards of Borough.

Estimated Population. (Valuation Officer's figures as at 1.4.47.)	Burnham. 9,643	Central. 12,520	Chalvey. 8,539	Farnham. 15,183	Langley. 7,115	Stoke. 11,516	Upton. 5,536
Scarlet Fever .....	2	7	1	16	5	10	3
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	3	1	—	3
Pneumonia .....	3	2	4	5	5	4	4
Erysipelas .....	1	3	1	4	2	4	5
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia .....	—	—	3	2	—	1	6
Tuberculosis .....	10	7	4	17	4	14	7
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .....	1	—	—	3	2	—	1
Measles .....	81	11	14	8	21	7	26
Whooping Cough .....	17	21	13	63	17	23	17
Polio-myelitis .....	4	—	—	—	1	—	—
Malaria (Recurrent) .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

## Diphtheria Immunisation.

Throughout the year the practice of carrying out special immunisation sessions at schools has been continued. By far the greater number required re-immunisation only, having been fully immunised in infancy. Alum-precipitated toxoid has been used for all ages, and for both initial treatment and "booster" dose alike. The dosage adopted was in initial cases 0.5 c.c. followed at an interval of one month by 0.5 c.c., while for "booster" doses one injection of 0.5 c.c. was given. The number of reactions, either local or general, brought to my notice have been negligible.

The practice of running an additional immunisation session at the central School Clinic in Burlington Road one day per week for children who have been missed at school has been continued.

A number of parents are found to be negligent as regards completing and returning the consent form, but the number actually refusing to have their children treated is small.

As the immunisation sessions at schools have been carried out by me single-handed, the numbers treated have been limited by the time which I was able to devote to this work, and many schools have, therefore, not been visited. This position is one which will undoubtedly be rectified under the re-organisation of the health services by arranging for more Medical Officers to undertake this work, or for all Medical Officers on the staff of the County Health Department at present engaged on School Medical Inspections in this Borough to carry out immunisation of children at the schools which they inspect.

Number of school children between the  
ages of 5 - 14 years ..... 9,132

Number of children between 5 - 14 years  
immunised or re-immunised during 1947 ..... 1,173

Number of children under 15 years of age who have  
received a full course of immunisation at any  
time prior to 31st December, 1947, shown in  
age groups:-

Under	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1938-1942	1933-1937	under
14	424	564	661	620	3,686	3,470	15
							9,439

Number of cases of Diphtheria occurring in:-

(a) Immunised subjects ..... 2

(b) Non-Immunised subjects ..... 5

Two deaths occurred from Diphtheria, one aged 2 years and the other 30 years - neither case having been immunised.

Post-Schick testing has not been carried out, although this is obviously desirable from the fact that 2 immunised subjects suffered from Diphtheria, but under the present arrangement no medical staff is available for this, and as it is more time



Table No. 11.

WEIGHTS OF CANNED AND OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.					
Canned Foods	Preserves	Fish lbs.	Bacon	Imported Meat	Vegetables
5171	196	7366	197	1717	12700
Fruit	Cereals	Eggs	Cheese	Misc.	
Nil.	5126	32	117	59681	
TOTAL WEIGHT: 41 tons, 4 cwts., 15 lbs.					

**Water Sampling.**

Fourteen samples of water were taken and 121 visits made in connection with water supplies: viz:—

Domestic water supplies ..... 6 samples.

Swimming bath waters ..... 8 „

(These figures exclude the routine analysis of Public Supplies.)

**SECTION C.****FACTORIES, WORKPLACES, SHOPS, ETC.**

Table No. 12.

**Inspection of Factories.**

Premises. (1)	Number on Register. (2)	Number of		
		Inspections. (3)	Written notices. (4)	Occupiers prosecuted. (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority .....	62	89	7	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	487	389	33	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .....	549	478	40	—

consuming than immunisation there is little likelihood of commencing Post-Schick Clinics in the near future.

### **Diphtheria Anti-toxin.**

A supply of diphtheria anti-toxin has been kept at the Town Hall and issues have been made free of charge to general practitioners as required. The amount issued has been small as the incidence of diphtheria is decreasing as immunisation becomes more popular, and cases are seldom treated at home nowadays.

An additional supply is maintained at the Police Station, where it can be obtained outside office hours and at week-ends when the Town Hall is closed.

### **Insulin Supply.**

Arrangements for the free supply of Insulin to necessitous cases under Section 177 of the Public Health Act, 1936, have been continued. This provision is to assist patients who are not entitled to receive supplies under the National Health Insurance Acts.

During the year issues were made to four cases.

### **Laboratory.**

The Laboratory at the Town Hall has dealt with a great variety of work submitted by the general practitioners in the area, the Sanitary Inspectors, Factories, the Isolation Hospital and other Institutions. There is one technician who is employed full-time. All work of a Public Health nature has been carried out free of charge for general practitioners within the Borough, but a charge has usually been made to institutions controlled by another Authority, and in respect of specimens submitted from outside the district, as well as for all work of a purely clinical nature. Patients are sent to the Laboratory by their private doctors to have blood samples taken direct for blood counts and haemoglobin estimation. The bulk of the work carried out is bacteriological work of a Public Health nature.

The usual charges are as follows:-

#### **Blood:**

Complete count and differential cell count	£1	1s.	0d.
Total cell and Haemoglobin estimation		10s.	6d.
Sedimentation rate	.....	10s.	6d.

#### **Urine:**

Chemical examination, Culture and Deposit		5s.	0d.
---	--	-----	-----

Other specimens when a charge is applicable as indicated above e.g.

Swabs for Diphtheria Bacilli	.....	3s.	0d.
Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	.....	5s.	0d.
Sputum	.....	5s.	0d.
Faeces (Culture etc.)	.....	5s.	0d.
Blood for Widal etc.	.....	5s.	0d.
Pus for Gonococci	.....	5s.	0d.



Services which are provided free of charge to general practitioners for patients within the Borough are as follows:-

Swabs for Diphtheria Bacilli.  
 Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci.  
 Swabs for Vincents Angina.  
 Swabs for Gonococci (including slides).  
 Sputum for Tuberculosis.  
 Pus for Tuberculosis.  
 Urine for Tuberculosis.  
 Faeces for Tuberculosis.  
 Pleural fluids for Tuberculosis.  
 Other Exudates for Tuberculosis.  
 Faeces for Typhoid - dysentery group.  
 Blood cultures for Typhoid group.  
 Urine for Typhoid group.  
 Blood for Widal Test (and allied agglutinations).  
 Blood for Paul Bunnell Test.  
 Cerebro-spinal fluid for organisms.  
 Any other specimen accepted by the Medical Officer of Health as a Public Health responsibility.

During the year the following specimens were examined:-

		Postv.	Negtv.
Swabs for Diphtheria Bacilli .....	.....	22	484
Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci .....	.....	5	94
Swabs for Vincents Angina .....	.....	5	12
Sputa for Tubercle Bacilli .....	.....	7	72
Urine for Tubercle Bacilli .....	.....	—	3
Pus for Gonococci (including slides) .....	.....	—	7
Faeces for Coli, Typhoid group .....	.....	—	31
Faeces for Occult Blood .....	.....	—	1
Blood for Widal .....	.....	—	5
<hr/>			
Urine for routine examination .....	.....	49	
Cerebro-Spinal Fluids .....	.....	6	
Blood Counts .....	.....	112	
Complete Blood Counts .....	.....	3	
Blood Sedimentation Rates .....	.....	1	
Miscellaneous specimens .....	.....	25	
Milk—			
(a) Phosphatase Test .....	.....	148	
(b) Methylene Blue Test .....	.....	251	
(c) Coliform Test .....	.....	43	
Water samples—			
(a) Drinking water .....	.....	40	
(b) Swimming Pool water .....	.....	8	
Ice-cream samples .....	.....	30	

## Mortuary.

Police post-mortem investigations are carried out in the Borough Mortuary and the Town Hall Laboratory Technician carries out the duties of Mortuary Assistant.

The number of post-mortems carried out during the year was 55.



TABLE IV.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE SHOWING NEW CASES AND MORTALITY.

NEW CASES.

DEATHS.

Age Periods	Primary Notifications.				From Death Returns.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory.		Non-respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 -	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1 -	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
5 -	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 -	8	14	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	4	—	—
25 -	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1
35 -	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	6	1	1	—
45 -	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
55 -	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
65 up -	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
	32	26	2	3	2	2	1	1	17	10	2	4

Death rate from Tuberculosis ..... 0.51 per 1000.

## Notification Register.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Notification Register on 31st December, 1947:-

Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
208	158	366	38	44	82

## Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The diagnoses of the new cases entered in the Notification Register during the year were as follows:-

	M.	F.
Glands .....	1	1
Meninges .....	1	1
Spine .....	—	1

## HOSPITAL SERVICES.

The population is served by the following Hospitals and Maternity Homes which are situated mainly outside the Borough:-

### General Hospitals.

Slough E.M.S. Hospital, Albert Street, Slough.

King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor.

Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital, Taplow.

Old Windsor E.M.S. Hospital, Old Windsor.

### Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Cippenham Isolation Hospital, Slough.

## **Sanatorium.**

Berks. & Bucks. Joint Sanatorium, Peppard Common.

## **Smallpox Hospital.**

The Saunderton Sanatorium, Princes Risborough.

## **Special Hospitals.**

Oxford Eye Hospital for cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum by arrangement with the County Medical Officer of Health.  
Wingfield Morris Orthopaedic Hospital, Oxford, for rehabilitation and orthopaedic treatment.

## **Public Assistance.**

Albert House Hospital, Albert Street, Slough.

## **Maternity:** Beds are available at—

Albert House Hospital, Slough.

Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital, Taplow.

Colinswood Nursing Home, Farnham Common.

Parkside Nursing Home, Upton Court Road, Slough.

## **Registered Nursing Homes.**

There are two Registered Nursing Homes in the Borough for the admission of the aged and infirm. These are:-

Heathfield Nursing Home, 10 Uxbridge Road, Slough.

Parkside Nursing Home, Upton Court Road, Slough.

## **DAY and SHORT-STAY NURSERIES.**

The following Nurseries within the Borough are administered by the County Health Department.

(a) Day Nurseries for 0 - 3 years.

(i) Baylis Court, Slough.

(ii) Manor Park, Slough.

(b) Short-Stay Residential Nursery,

“Brookside”, Salt Hill, Slough.

**Comparison of Hospital Admissions  
in two  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

Ages and Sexes admitted to Hospital.

TABLE V.  
DIPHTHERIA.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
0 -	—	—	—
1 -	—	—	—
2 -	—	1	1
3 -	—	—	—
4 -	—	1	1
5 -	2	1	3
10 -	—	—	—
15 -	—	—	—
20 -	—	1	1
30 & over.	1	—	1
Total 1947.	3	4	7
Total 1946.	8	8	16

TABLE VI.  
SCARLET FEVER.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
0 -	—	—	—
1 -	—	1	1
2 -	1	1	2
3 -	2	2	4
4 -	2	1	3
5 -	7	12	19
10 -	1	2	3
15 -	—	—	—
20 -	—	—	—
30 & over.	1	1	2
Total 1947.	14	20	34
Total 1946.	21	34	55

**CLINICS and TREATMENT CENTRES.**

**Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics are conducted as follows:-**

Centre.	Location.	Sessions.	Sessions when Medical Officer in attendance.
Cippenham.	Central Hall, Bower Way.  Diphtheria Immunisation.	Weekly Friday, 2 p.m.	2nd and 4th Friday,  1st Thursday, 10.30 a.m.
Langley.	Women's Institute Hall.  Diphtheria Immunisation.	2nd and 4th Friday, 2 p.m.	4th Friday.  3rd Tuesday, 11 a.m.
Slough Health Centre.	Burlington Road.  Diphtheria Immunisation.	Weekly Monday, 2 p.m.	Weekly Monday.  Weekly Thursday, 9.30 a.m.
St. Michael's.	Slough Social Centre, Farnham Road.  Diphtheria Immunisation.	Weekly Monday, 2 p.m.	Weekly Monday.  1st Monday, 2.30 p.m.
Wexham Road.	Wexham Road Community Centre.  Diphtheria Immunisation.	Weekly Friday, 2 p.m.	1st and 3rd Friday.  2nd Friday, 2.30 p.m.

**ANTE-NATAL and POST-NATAL CLINICS.**

There is no organised Ante-Natal Clinic where expectant mothers who have not booked for admission to hospital, can attend for examination and advice.

Patients who will be admitted to the Albert House Hospital for confinement are examined at that address periodically prior to admission. In addition the hospital have recently commenced a Post-Natal session for patients discharged by them. The latter was not in operation in 1947.

The Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital holds Ante- and Post-Natal sessions at Slough Social Centre for its own cases, who will be admitted or who have been discharged.

The County Council pay a fee to private practitioners in respect of cases referred to them by district midwives.

The location and times of these clinics are as follows:-

Location.	Ante-Natal Clinic.	Post-Natal Clinic.
Albert House Hospital.	Wednesday, 10 a.m. Friday, 2 p.m.	Friday, 10.30 a.m.
Slough Social Centre. (Conducted by Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hosp.).	Tuesday, 10 a.m. Friday, 10 a.m.	Friday, 10 a.m.

### SCHOOL CLINICS.

These clinics are part of the School Medical Services, whereby treatment is available free of charge to all children of school age and also children attending Nursery Schools. All clinics are held at the Burlington Road Health Centre. A session is conducted every morning for Minor Ailments, while Dental and Ophthalmic treatment is arranged by appointment. In addition there is a Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic every Thursday morning.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

The Tuberculosis Clinic is situated in the Slough E.M.S. Hospital, Albert Street, and sessions are held every Tuesday and Thursday by the Assistant County Tuberculosis Officer.

### VENEREAL DISEASES.

The nearest treatment centres are located as follows:-

King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor.  
Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading.  
Hillingdon County Hospital.  
The Clinic, High Wycombe.

Application for travelling expenses may be made to the County Medical Officer of Health.

### AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Services are located as follows:-

- (a) **For Non-Infectious and Maternity Cases.**  
St. John's Ambulance Brigade, Burlington Road, provide seven motor ambulances.
- (b) **For Infectious Cases.**  
Cippenham Isolation Hospital has available one ambulance and one car.



## DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

The service has continued to be run by the Borough Council as a delegation from the County Council under Defence Regulation 68E.

A full-time Lady Organiser was appointed in June, 1947, and from that date onwards an intensive effort was made to build up an efficient service. Use was made of the Press for propaganda, and the Organiser personally visited employment agencies, the Nursing Association, St. John's Ambulance Headquarters and medical practitioners to make the scheme known and to find suitable employees. Results were slow at first, but by the end of the year the scheme was running and showing signs of increasing. The engagement of Helps has kept pace with demands for assistance, all of which have been met. All Helps are part-time workers, but some give considerably more service than others, while resignations and the engagement of fresh workers has been accepted as a normal feature of the service, and has not so far prevented our numbers from rising steadily. In spite of competition from the open market it has not been found necessary to alter the rate of remuneration which has been maintained at 10/- per week retaining fee and 1/6d. per hour, plus travelling expenses to and between cases.

Number of Helps—		at 1.1.47.	at 31.12.47.
(a) Full-time	.....	Nil.	Nil.
(b) Part-time	.....	Nil.	13

### Number of cases attended during year—

(a) Maternity	.....	13
(b) Sickness or other causes	.....	59

### Average duration of Service given per case—

(a) Maternity	.....	40½ hours.
(b) Sickness and other causes	.....	45½ hours.

Total amount recovered for Services	.....	£268 9s. 0d.
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Total remuneration of Helps	.....	£424 0s. 8d.
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Total cost of running scheme (wages, advertising, etc.) less amount recovered		£329 4s. 7d.
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A sliding scale of charges is in operation which varies from 6d. to 2/6d. per hour according to the means of the applicant, the exact charge being determined by the use of an assessment form. In necessitous cases the standard rate can be reduced after consultation with the Chairman of the Health Committee, and under special circumstances the charge may be waived completely.

## WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the town is derived from deep wells at Datchet, Burnham and the Trading Estate. By far the greater part of the town is supplied by the Datchet wells, while the Trading Estate source is mainly industrial and the Burnham Water Company wells supply only a very small part of the western end of the Borough. The Datchet Supply is the Corporation undertaking and is adequate for the present population, but in view of probable increases the possibility of increasing the yield by treating the boreholes with hydrochloric acid is at present under consideration. Apart from the Trading Estate the supplies are very hard, which necessitates the installation of water softeners for boiler plant. Samples taken for analysis have at all times revealed that all three supplies are of a high degree of bacteriological purity.

During the flood period in the Spring of 1947, the Pumping Station at Pococks Lane, Datchet, was surrounded with water and there was considerable alarm for the safety of the supply. The chlorination was at that time increased from 0.25 to 0.4 parts per million and samples were examined daily. At no time was any pollution found, but the chlorination was maintained at the higher level for several months thereafter.

During the year the distribution system has been extended to new houses, particularly in the Burnham area.

The following are recent reports on samples from the above sources:-

No. of Bacteria Per c.c.	Slough Public Supply.	Burnham Waterworks Company.	Slough Estates Ltd. Supply.
On Agar in 1 day at 37°C.	0	0	0
On Agar in 2 days at 37°C.	2	0	0
On Agar in 3 days at 20°C.	10	—	0
Presumptive Coliform Reaction.	Abs't in 100ml.	Abs't in 100ml.	Abs't in 100ml.
Bact. Coli.	Abs't in 100ml.	Abs't in 100ml.	Abs't in 100ml.
Bacillus Welchii.	Abs't in 100ml.	Abs't in 100ml.	Abs't in 100ml.

The above samples of water are of a high degree of bacterial purity.

Chemical analysis of a sample from the Slough Estates Ltd. Supply was as follows:-

	Parts per million.
Appearance .....	Clear and bright.
Turbidity (Silica Scale) .....	Nil.
Colour (Hazen) .....	Nil.
Odour .....	Nil.
Reaction pH .....	On the alkaline side of neutrality: 7.7.
Free Carbon Dioxide .....	5.
Electric Conductivity at 20°C .....	640.
Total Solids, dried at 180°C .....	430.
Chlorine in Chlorides .....	76.
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate .....	180.
Hardness .....	Total 80, Carbonate (Temporary) 80. Non-carbonate (Permanent) 0.
Nitrogen in Nitrates .....	0.0
Nitrogen in Nitrites .....	Absent.
Free Ammonia .....	0.20
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 27°C. ....	0.00
Albuminoid Ammonia .....	0.000
Residual Chlorine .....	Absent
Metals .....	Iron: 0.18; other metals absent.

The above sample of water is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity.

### SWIMMING POOLS.

Two swimming pools have been in use during the year, viz, The Baylis House Pool and the Social Centre. Both pools are popular and have been extensively used throughout the summer months. In addition the School Authorities have taken full advantage of the facilities and have organised swimming parties as part of their physical training programme.

Samples of water have been collected periodically for examination throughout the summer season, and the following recent report shows that the standards are satisfactory.

	Baylis House	Social Centre.
Presumptive Coli Test	Absent in 1 : 50 c.cs. Absent in 5 : 10 c.cs. out of 5. Absent in 5 : 1 c.c. out of 5.	Absent in 1 : 50 c.cs. Absent in 5 : 10 c.cs. out of 5. Absent in 5 : 1 c.c. out of 5.
Coliform Count	0 per 100 c.cs.	0 per 100 c.cs.

The above samples of water are bright and clear in appearance and of a high degree of bacterial purity.

## **SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.**

Considerable space was given to this subject in my previous Annual Report, in which the system and its deficiencies were fully explained. It should not be necessary, therefore, to recapitulate these technical details which remain unchanged.

The comprehensive scheme for the reconstruction of the main sewers, pumping stations, and extending the Cippenham Works, at an approximate cost of £500,000, which was submitted to the Ministry of Health during 1946, has now received approval in principle, and it is hoped that the work will go to contract during 1948. When this scheme is implemented the district works at Langley, occupying approximately 25 acres and which deal with sewage from the eastern part of the town, will be closed down and all sewage diverted to the main works at Cippenham.

Work on sewerage and drainage during the year has been confined to new buildings which have been erected, with the exception of Faircroft Road where cesspools have been replaced by main drainage.

The main treatment works are still overloaded and at certain hours each day when the rate of flow is high it is impossible to deal with the volume arriving. In addition, Trade Waste Effluents raise the strength of the sewage above the average, which throws a further load on the plant. This calls for considerable ingenuity and constant vigilance in order to maintain a satisfactory standard in the final effluent, and the potential danger to health will not be removed until such time as the new plant is provided and the scheme for reconstruction of town sewerage brought into effect.

## **REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.**

House refuse is collected throughout the Borough on a weekly basis, and a certain amount of trade refuse from business premises in the centre of the town is also dealt with simultaneously. All refuse is collected in mechanically propelled vehicles of hygienic type specially designed to prevent the emission of dust during the process. At present both petrol and battery driven vehicles are in use, but as the latter are much more economical they will undoubtedly replace the more expensive petrol driven models in course of time. Before the war trade refuse was collected from factories and other trade premises on a payment basis, but during the war it became impossible to operate this service owing to the shortage of labour and vehicles. It is hoped, however, that before long conditions will permit this to be recommenced.

The refuse is disposed of almost entirely at the destructor, which was built in 1939, and was designed to deal with 200 tons of refuse per week. This plant was adequate to deal with the tonnage collected at that time and allowed a reasonable margin. Owing to the marked increase in population, however, the



destructor is now working to full capacity most of the time, particularly during the winter months, which makes it necessary at times to dispose of a small amount of refuse by controlled tipping.

Rough sorting of materials such as scrap metal, jars, bottles etc. is carried out in a large receiving hopper at the destructor plant, and after screening for the extraction of dust and cinder the smaller salvage is separated. There is also a magnetic separator for the extraction of tins and ferrous articles, and two hydraulically operated baling presses.

The heat from the furnaces is used to produce steam which operates sewage pumps and also a small disinfector plant.

### **WASTE PAPER AND WASTE FOOD.**

The separate collection of these has been vigorously encouraged. Householders have been provided with small canvas bags designed to be kept indoors in a position readily accessible for waste paper disposal. The bags are collected with the ordinary domestic refuse, and sorting and baling is carried out in a special building near the destructor.

Street bins are in use for the collection of waste food, but in addition 3-gallon pails with lids are being provided in certain districts as an experiment. These are kept in the house and it is hoped that a greater weight of material will result, in addition to doing away with the nuisance caused by interference with the bins.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

### SECTION A.

#### GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Table No. 1.

##### General Summary.

Total Inspections	.....	21,101
Complaints received	.....	1,105
Preliminary Notices Served	.....	850
Secondary Notices Served	.....	251
Statutory Notices Served	.....	130
Letters Received	.....	5,662
Letters Dispatched	.....	2,317
Interviews with Property Owners, Agents and Builders	.....	2,279

Table No. 2.

##### Inspection Work Performed by the Sanitary Inspectors.

General Sanitary Work	.....	12,369
Infectious Diseases Investigation	.....	143
Rat Infestation	.....	837
Housing	.....	3,085
Shops Acts	.....	488
Factories, Workplaces, Outworker's Premises	.....	590
Inspection of Meat and other Foods, and Premises at which food is prepared, stored and sold	.....	2,288
Cowsheds and Dairies	.....	375

Table No. 3.

##### Sanitary Improvements Effected.

Dwelling-houses (rendered habitable)	.....	994
Drainage (Reconstruction, Repair and Cleansing)	.....	569
Portable Dustbins provided	.....	329
Cowsheds and Dairies	.....	3
Premises used for the preparation of food	.....	13
Factories and Workplaces	.....	42
Slaughterhouses	.....	5
Offensive Trades	.....	2
Shops	.....	4

##### Housing. (a) Repair of Dwelling-houses.

During the year, 2,415 inspections and re-inspections were made in connection with the repair of unfit houses, resulting in 994 houses being rendered habitable; 345 complaints of insanitary and defective structural conditions having been received. In connection with the execution of essential repairs, it has been of considerable advantage for Building Licensing to also have been under control of your Chief Sanitary Inspector. Generally speaking, no particular difficulties have been encountered in securing compliance with Notices requiring the re-conditioning of dwelling-houses.

Work limited to urgent repairs was again executed under the Public Health Act, 1936, at a number of properties so



dilapidated as to require such action, but which normally would have been dealt with under the Housing Act, 1936, by Clearance or Demolition Order procedure.

### **(b) Overcrowding.**

Investigation of Overcrowding has demanded much attention, 206 cases having been dealt with, several being in response to requests for support of applications for Council houses and also enquiries from other Departments of the Corporation and other Councils.

### **Verminous Disinfestation.**

Sixty-one complaints of verminous infestations of dwelling-houses were received and 208 inspections were made. Verminous disinfestation was carried out at 78 premises, including 40 Council-houses.

### **House Drainage and Sanitation.**

During the year 846 inspections were made in supervising reconstruction work, improvements and additions to the drainage systems of dwelling-houses and other buildings.

The drains of 33 premises were found to be defective and require reconstruction and in addition many minor amendments were effected including the cleansing of 144 obstructed drains. Thirty-five hydraulic and smoke tests were carried out.

Further progress was made in abolishing cesspools and connecting premises to the public sewers.

### **Atmospheric Pollution and Smoke Abatement.**

The Borough of Slough is fortunate in that its industry, although extensive, is of such a character as to make the use of electricity as a motive power to a great extent possible. Many steam-raising plants and industrial processes capable of emitting smoke, grit and fumes however, exist.

It has been possible to give increasing attention to the prevention and abatement of atmospheric pollution, due to the combustion of solid and oil fuels, which unfortunately had to be neglected during the war years.

In many cases nuisances were found to be due to the use of poor quality fuels supplied for industrial purposes. In the case of a factory at which a nuisance from grit-emission arose the co-operation of the Ministry of Fuel and Power and the Ministry of Health was secured and a fuel suitable for the particular type of plant was made available. A recurring nuisance from the oil-fired plant of a bakery was successfully dealt with.

Sixteen complaints were received and 26 observations of industrial chimneys were made resulting in 66 interviews with works managers and engineers. Much time was also spent in advising as to methods of stoking and management of plant to secure the efficient use of fuel and consequent prevention of smoke emission.

## **Offensive Trades.**

Renewal of annual consent was granted in respect of two offensive trades, namely a Soap Boiler and a Rag and Bone Dealer, one Soap Boiler having discontinued.

Sixteen inspections were made for the proper control of these trades. No complaint of nuisances was received.

## **Moveable Dwellings.**

One application for the renewal of a licence in respect of a camping site for five caravans, 6 new applications and 6 applications for the renewal of licences for the stationing of individual moveable dwellings were considered by the Health and Sanitation Committee and were granted for a period of twelve months. Three applications for individual dwellings were refused.

Each new applicant for a licence under the Public Health Act, 1936, is also required to make application for consent under the Town and Country Planning (General Interim Development) Order, 1946, which ensures that each case is considered from both the Health and Planning aspects.

Three hundred and eighty-one visits were made in respect of moveable dwellings situated in various parts of the Borough. In a number of cases, camping on unsatisfactory sites ceased upon informal action being taken.

Summary proceedings were instituted against the occupiers of two moveable dwellings, for the stationing of caravans upon land in the vicinity of Chequers Bridge, Langley without the requisite licences being held. A conviction was secured in each case. Subsequently, this land which is under requisition by the Air Ministry, became a general gipsy camping ground, regardless of all warnings, and the position, at the end of the year, was most unsatisfactory and has become a matter of concern.

## **Squatters.**

Following the invasion of vacated military camps and other private premises within the Borough during the Summer of 1946, the subsequent taking over of the Military camps and the rehousing of several families from private premises, by the Corporation, the number of squatters has gradually diminished. At the close of 1947, only 4 squatter families consisting of 9 persons were still in unauthorised occupation of private premises.

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## **SECTION B.**

### **SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.**

#### **Milk and Dairies.**

There are 22 persons registered as wholesale purveyors of milk and 15 persons as retail purveyors. One milk producer discontinued during the year and two were added to the register.

Seventeen licences were granted under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 - 1946 viz:-

Pasteuriser's licence (H.T.S.T. Process)	.....	1
Pasteuriser's licence (Holder process)	.....	1
Tuberculin tested bottling licences	.....	2
Tuberculin tested dealer's licences	.....	7
Pasteurised dealer's licences	.....	1
Supplementary licences	.....	5

### Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

Two hundred and thirty seven samples of milk were procured for examination at the Town Hall Laboratory of which 22.2% were unsatisfactory as compared with 9.9% in 1946 and 20% in 1945, and of designated milks 23.2% were unsatisfactory as compared with 3.8% in 1946 and 4% in 1945.

All samples upon which adverse reports were received were followed by investigation and the procuring of further samples.

Briefly summarized, the results were as follows:-

Table No. 4.

Samples.	Results.
53 - Pasteurised milk	50 complied with prescribed conditions.
10 - Tuberculin tested (Pasteurised) milk	7. " " " "
20 - Tuberculin tested milk	10 " " " "
2 - Accredited milk	2 " " " "
94 - Heat-treated milk	77 were satisfactory.
58 - Non-designated milk	47 were satisfactory.

### Heat Treatment of Milk.

The Borough has not been specified as an area under Regulation 55G relating to the restrictions on the sale of raw milk, but at the request of the Ministry of Food, the Council, as the Food and Drugs Authority, have regularly procured samples of heat-treated milk from three approved plants and made the necessary monthly returns to the Ministry of Food (Milk Division). Sixty five samples were tested, four samples being found unsatisfactory.

### Manufacture and Sale of Ice-cream.

There are 9 premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for the manufacture of ice-cream and 76 premises for the storage and sale of ice-cream. During the year, 149 inspections were made in controlling the hygienic condition of registered premises and in procuring samples of ice-cream for bacteriological examination.

Forty samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination by the methylene blue reduction test at the Town Hall Laboratory. The test employed is that recommended by a Committee of the Public Health Laboratory Service for defining four provisional grades of bacteriological cleanliness for ice-cream, there being no statutory standard at the present time. It is intended that judgement should be based on the results of series of samples and not of individual samples.

Briefly summarised, the results were as follows:-

**Table No. 5.**

Provisional grade.	No. of Samples.
1	Nil.
2	5
3	12
4	23

### **Manufacture and Sale of Preserved Food.**

Fifty-three premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of preserved foods including 17 fish-fryers premises. Two hundred and forty-eight inspections were made and the premises were found to be generally kept in a satisfactory condition.

### **Bakehouses.**

Number on register .....	15
Inspections .....	37
Notices served in respect of contraventions .....	11

### **Itinerant Vendors of Food.**

Careful observation is made of itinerant vendors of food-stuffs to ensure that all foods offered for sale are fit for human consumption. Wherever possible, the premises at which such foodstuffs may be stored are visited. During the year, 57 visits were made.

### **Food and Drugs Adulteration.**

During the year 432 samples of food and drugs were procured for analysis, the proportion of samples per 1,000 of the estimated population being 6.17. Of these samples, 227 were submitted to the Public Analyst and the remainder, 205 milk samples, were tested by your Sampling Officers. The articles sampled are summarised in Table No. 6. The Public Analyst reported adversely upon 26 samples i.e. 11.45% of the samples submitted to him, or 6.02% of the total samples procured.



Of the samples reported adversely upon, summary proceedings were instituted in 8 cases, warnings issued in 4 cases and one case was referred to the Ministry of Food for consideration. In the remaining cases advisory work was carried out.

The average quality of the milk samples examined was Fat 3.83% and Solids-not-fat 8.68%, as compared with the minimum presumptive standard prescribed by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, of Fat 3% and Solids-not-Fat 8.5%.

### **Preservatives and Colouring Matters in Food.**

Seventy-one samples of Foods were examined by the Public Analyst and found to be free from excessive permitted preservatives and of prohibited preservatives and colouring matters. The foods examined are enumerated in Table No. 7.

### **Food Standards.**

Only one sample of Ginger Beer was found not to comply with the relevant Ministry of Food Order (See Table No. 6).

### **Labelling of Food.**

No offences under the Labelling of Food (No. 2) Order 1944 were detected.

### **Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941.**

No offences were detected.

### **Merchandise Marks Acts.**

No action was found necessary.



Table No. 6.

## Summary of Food and Drugs Samples submitted to Public Analyst.

	Samples procured.		Samples adulterated.	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
<b>FOODS :</b>				
Apricot Jam	1			
Arrowroot	2			
Baking Powder	12			
Barley Flakes	1			
"    Flour	1			
"    Sugar	1			
Bicarbonate of Soda	1			
Blackcurrant Jam	1			
Bouillon Extract	1			
Butter	13		3	
Cake Flour	1			
Caraway Seed	2			
Chocolate Peppermint Creams		1		
Chocolate Snack	1			
Citrate of Magnesia	1			
Cochineal	1			
Cocoa	5			
Coffee	3			
"    & Chicory	3			
Corn Flour	1			
Cream Ices	1			
Curry Powder	1			
Custard Powder	1			
Demerara Sugar	1			
Desiccated Soup	1			
Dessert Mould	1			
"    Sauce Powder	1			
Dried Parsley	1			
Emulsified Blackcurrant Flavour	1			
Essence of Rennet	1			
Fish Paste	1			
Gelatine	4			
Ginger Beer	1		1	
Golden Raising Powder	1			
Grape Fruit Squash	1			
Gravy Browning	1			
Ground Ginger	4			
Ham, Pork & Beef Meat Paste	1			
Haslett	1			
Jardox	1			
Jelly Crystals	3			
Lard	4			
Lemonade Crystals	1			
"    Powder	3			
Lime Juice Cordial	1			
"    Soft Drink	1			
Lingo Fizz	1			
Malt Cup	1			
Maple Meat	1			
Margarine	4			
Master Mix	1			
Mashed Potato Powder	1			
Milk	27		16	
"    "Appeal to the Cow"	25			
Mustard	1			

Table No. 6—continued.

Summary of Food & Drugs Samples Submitted to the Public Analyst.				
	Samples Procured.		Samples Adulterated.	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
<b>FOODS—continued.</b>				
Oatmeal .....	1			
Oils - Edible .....	1			
„ Mineral .....	1		1	
„ Salad .....	1			
Orange Mineral .....	1			
„ Squash .....	2			
Pea flour .....	1			
Pearl Barley .....	2			
Peppermint Lozenges .....	1			
Picalilli .....	1			
Pickled Silver Onions .....	1			
Pickling Spices .....	1			
Plum & Raspberry Jam .....	1			
Porage Oats .....		1		
Pudding Mixture .....	1			
Raspberry Jam .....	1			
Rhum & Butter Toffee .....	1			
Rum Flavouring Essence .....	1			
Rycetti .....	1			
Saccharin Tablets .....	1			
Self-raising flour .....	1			
Semolina .....	3			
Shredded Beef Suet .....	2			
Slippery Elm Food.....	1			
Soya Flour .....	1			
Sponge Mixture .....	1			
Strawberry Jam .....	1			
Table Jelly .....	2			
Vi-Cocoa .....	1			
Vinegar .....	2		1	
„ Malt .....	12		3	
„ Non-brewed .....	4			
<b>SPIRITS :</b>				
Gin .....	4			
Rum .....	5			
Whisky .....	3		1	
<b>DRUGS :</b>				
Aspro .....	1			
Catarrh Pastilles .....	1			
Cough Mixture .....	1			
„ Sweets .....	1			
Epsom Salts .....	1			
Lung Syrup .....	1			
Nerve & Digestive Tablets .....	1			
Stomach & Indigestion Tablets .....	1			
<b>TOTALS</b> .....	<b>225</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>—</b>

In addition to the above samples, 40 formal and 158 informal samples of milk, and 7 informal samples of spirits were tested by the Sampling Officers; 22 milk samples were found to be sub-standard.

Table No. 7.

Foodstuffs examined for Preservatives, etc.					
Butter	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Cream ice	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Chocolate peppermint creams	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Emulsified blackcurrant	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Essence of rennet	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Gelatine	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Ginger beer	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Grape-fruit squash	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Haslett	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Jam	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Jelly Crystals	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Jelly (table)	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Lime-juice cordial	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lime-soft drink	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Margarine	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Orange mineral	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Orange squash	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Pickled onions	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Picalilli	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Paste (fish)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Paste (ham, pork and beef)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Potato powder	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Table No. 8.

Food and Drugs Samples Reported not to be Genuine.			
Sample No.	Article.	Adulteration.	Action taken.
5 (formal)	Milk	Added water 6.7%	Summary proceedings instituted. Producer convicted and fined £2 with 3 gns. costs.
6 (formal)	Milk	Added water 3.7%	Same producer as No. 5 - no action taken.
29 (formal)	Milk	Added water 6.4%	Summary proceedings instituted. Producer convicted and fined £2 with 3 gns. costs.
88 (formal)	Vinegar	Non-brewed Vinegar.	Vendor cautioned

Table No. 8—continued.

Food and Drugs Samples Reported not to be Genuine.			
Sample No.	Article.	Adulteration.	Action taken.
164 (formal)	Milk (p.m.) in transit.	Deficient in Solids-not-fat, no added water.	Samples are of Evening's & Morning's milk from the same producer - "Appeal to the Cow" samples taken for comparison. Summary proceedings instituted in respect of the morning's milk samples:- 166, & 170 - Case dismissed.
165 (formal)	Milk (a.m.) in transit.	Deficient in fat 20%.	
166 (formal)	Milk (a.m.) on delivery.	Deficient in fat 21.6%.	
167 (formal)	Milk (p.m.) on delivery.	Deficient in solids-not-fat, no added water.	
168 (formal)	Milk (a.m.) in transit.	Deficient in fat 15%.	
169 (formal)	Milk (p.m.) in transit.	Deficient in solids-not-fat, no added water.	
170 (formal)	Milk (a.m.) on delivery.	Deficient in fat 15%.	
171 (formal)	Milk (p.m.) on delivery.	Deficient in solids-not-fat, no added water.	Summary proceedings instituted, Manufacturer fined £5 with 1 gns. costs.
179 (formal)	Non-brewed Vinegar.	Deficient in acetic acid 17.5%.	
180 (formal)	Non-brewed Vinegar.	Deficient in Acetic Acid 4.7%	
234 (formal)	Ginger Beer.	Deficient in sucrose 32.3%.	Deficiency found to be due to technicalities peculiar to the industry - no further action taken.
238 (formal)	Butter	Was margarine	Offence relating to the labelling of margarine - vendors warned.
241 (formal)	Butter	Was margarine	
242 (formal)	Butter	Was margarine	
256 (formal)	Milk	Added water 14.6%.	Summary proceedings instituted. Producer convicted and fined £3 with 3 gns. costs.
266 (formal)	Milk	Deficient in fat 13.3%.	"Appeal to the cow" sample taken for comparison. Producer informed of the result.
268 (formal)	Milk	Deficient in fat 26.6%.	

Table No. 8—continued.

Food and Drugs Samples Reported not to be Genuine.			
Sample No.	Article.	Adulteration.	Action taken.
282 (formal)	Non-brewed Vinegar.	Deficient in acetic acid 8%.	Supplier warned - remaining stock withdrawn from sale.
385 (formal)	Mineral Oil.	Not fit for use in food stuff.	Referred to Ministry of Food (Food Standards & Labelling Division) for appropriate action.
414 (formal)	Milk	Deficient in solids-not-fat - no added water.	"Appeal to the Cow" samples taken for comparison.
417 (formal)	Milk		
431 (formal)	Whisky	Added water 6%.	Summary proceedings instituted - vendor invoked Sec. 83(1) & summoned employee. 1st defendant acquitted. 2nd defendant fined £12 with 1 gn. costs.

### Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Eleven licences were granted to slaughtermen authorising them to slaughter animals in slaughterhouses.. The provisions of the Act have been well observed.

### Meat and Food Inspection.

During the year 8,991 animals were slaughtered at the two slaughterhouses within the Borough which had been requisitioned for that purpose by the Ministry of Food. One of these premises, which was congested and generally unsatisfactory for the slaughtering and inspection of meat, was discontinued in June, 1947, and all slaughtering has since been concentrated at the Cippenham Court Farm Slaughterhouse.

I am pleased to record 100% inspection of animals slaughtered for food, for which purpose 977 visits were made, resulting in the condemnation of 21 tons of meat in respect of which 300 condemnation certificates were issued (Details are given in Tables 9 and 10).

I would again mention the need for the erection of a well equipped Municipal Abattoir with modern facilities for the Borough as soon as possible. In this connection one feels that the time is now opportune for the determination of Government policy upon the future of slaughtering.

In addition to the inspection of meat, 1,010 visits were made to foodshops, warehouses and factories for the examination of foodstuffs, of which 13½ tons were condemned as unfit for human consumption and in respect of which 817 certificates of condemnation were issued (Details are given in Table No. 11).



**Table No. 13.**  
**Improvements Effected at Factories.**

Particulars.  (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Fnd. (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	5	4	—	2	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	2	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	5	5	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	6	6	—	3	—
(b) unsuitable or defective.	27	21	—	8	—
(c) not separable for sexes.	—	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	5	8	3	2	—
TOTAL	48	42	3	15	—

### **Outworkers.**

Half yearly lists received from employers returned 103 homeworkers whose premises were inspected and found to be satisfactory.

### **Shops Acts 1912 - 1938.**

Inspections re Sanitary Conditions .....	217
"    " Hours of Closing etc. ....	162
"    " Employment of Young Persons .....	109
Notices served re Sanitary Conditions .....	29
"    " " Provision of Forms & Notices etc.	10
"    " " Employment of Young Persons .....	nil

### **Improvements Effected at Shops.**

Provision of additional sanitary accommodation .....	nil
Lighting or heating improved.....	3
Contraventions re hours of closing remedied .....	1
"    " employment of young persons remedied .....	nil

### **Places of Entertainment.**

11 inspections were made during the year.

## SECTION D.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### Rodent Control.

This work continued to make good progress. During the year, 178 notifications of rodent infestation were received and 837 investigations were made by your officers in addition to the work of the rodent operators.

The Domestic Dwellings Scheme of the Ministry of Food in which the Corporation participated and which provided for the free disinfection of dwelling-houses on the "block treatment" principle, on a basis of 60% grant, ceased at the end of the year.

A survey of sewer infestation within the Borough was made towards the end of the year when pre-baiting was carried out at 217 manholes. Infestation was found to be present at 28 manholes (i.e. 12.9%) and extermination measures followed.

During 1947, the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Food was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The work of the rodent operators (apart from work in connection with sewer infestation) is set out in the following table:—

**Table No. 14.**  
**Rodent Control.**

	Private dwellings.	Other Premises.	Total.
1. Premises at which investigation was made .....	634	161	795
2. Premises at which rodent infestation was found .....	554	113	667
3. Premises treated by the Corporation .....	446	92	538
4. Poison baits laid .....	1363	923	2286
5. Poison baits taken .....	908	463	1371

#### Building Licensing.

The following work was carried out under the control of the Chief Sanitary Inspector who is the Licensing Officer for building work other than new houses:—

Number of applications for Building Licences received and investigated .....	1753
Number of applications for Building Licences granted .....	1516
Number of applications for Building Licences refused .....	95

**Building Licences—continued.**

Number of applications for Building Licences referred to the Ministry of Works .....	74
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Numerous applications for W.B.A. priority certificates for controlled building materials were also dealt with.

**Petroleum (Regulations) Acts, 1928-1936, and****Petroleum (Carbide of Calcium) Order, 1929.**

Licences issued to store petroleum spirit .....	135
Licences issued to store carbide of calcium .....	5

**Legal Proceedings.**

In addition to the 8 cases of offences relating to Food and Drugs adulteration in respect of which summary proceedings were instituted, enumerated in Table No. 8, the following legal proceedings occurred:-

**1. Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75.**

Appeals by the owners of Nos. 40 and 48 Woodlands Avenue, Slough to Court of Summary Jurisdiction against Notices of the Corporation requiring the provision of dust bins.

Appeals dismissed.

**2. Public Health Act, 1936, Section 269.**

Summary proceedings instituted against the occupiers of two moveable dwellings stationed within the Borough without the requisite licences being held.

Each defendant was convicted and fined £2.

**Work carried out in Default of Property owners.****1. Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45.**

Renewal of defective water-closet etc. at a cost of .....	£5.
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